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## Erythema Multiforme-like Eruption in a Teenager Suspected with COVID-19 Infection

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### BACKGROUND

The pandemic outbreak of the novel corona virus disease COVID-19 started in Wuhan, Hubei province in China in December 2019. With now globally, as of 17 June 2020, 440,290 registered deaths and over 8 million confirmed cases reported to WHO, it is clear that COVID-19 has an enormous impact on many levels (1). There is still investigation going on to understand the spectrum of symptoms, epidemiology and transmission mechanisms. In the present case we report a dermatological manifestation of COVID-19 in an adolescent.

### CASE PRESENTATION

On March 30<sup>th</sup> 2020, a 15-year-old boy with known well-treated asthma developed dry cough, no fever. His mother showed symptoms of COVID-19 on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February, and the nasal swab was positive on the day after her symptoms started. The mother was isolated from the family as from the symptoms

started until the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April. Almost at the same time as the dry cough the boy developed skin lesions. The skin lesions were mildly pruritic symmetric erythematous papules developing to vesicles located on the hands. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of April the pulmonary symptoms worsened and he was admitted to the paediatric department. The tentative diagnosis was asthma exacerbation. The chest X-ray was normal, and the throat swab and tracheal aspirate for COVID-19 was negative. The tracheal secretion culture was negative for bacteria causing atypical pneumonia (mycoplasma, legionella, chlamydia) but positive for *Moraxella catarrhalis*, and he was treated with amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in tablet form for a 10 day period. The blood test showed only mildly neutrophilia 7.8 mmol/l, and a normal C-reactive-protein (CRP). A lung function test revealed a drop in FEV-1 to 45% of what was expected (FEV-1 76% of what was expected in November 2019). Because of the severe pulmonary symptoms, he was treated with 50 mg prednisolone daily for one week. After a week of hospitalization, he was discharged with increased doses of asthma medication.



Fig. 1. Right hand, 6<sup>th</sup> of April.

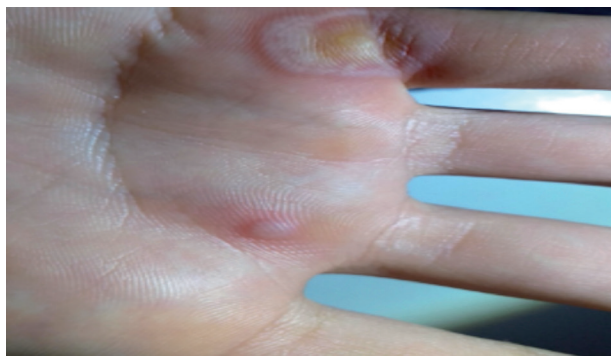


Fig. 2. Left hand, 6<sup>th</sup> of April.



Fig. 3. Left foot, 5<sup>th</sup> of June.

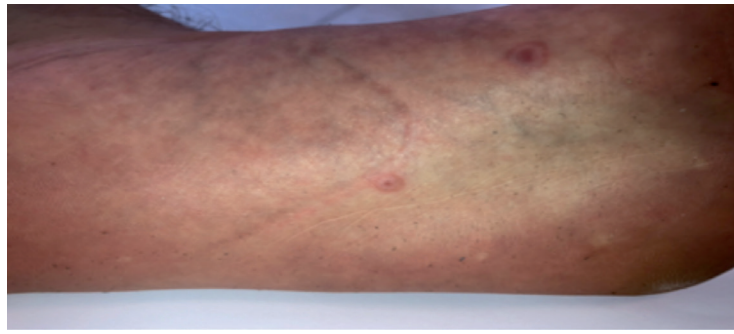


Fig. 4. Left arm, 5<sup>th</sup> of June.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2020 the papules on the hands increased in size and some of them formed blisters. They healed up without scarring, with constantly new elements appearing, though only on the hands. Because of the worsening of the cutaneous symptoms, he was again examined at the paediatric department. The blisters were punctuated and the fluid tested (Polymerase Chain Reaction) for COVID-19. The test came out negative, as did the IgG antibody test for COVID-19. Blood tests were without abnormalities in both red and white blood count, CRP, liver and kidney tests. He was discharged without any treatment.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June the cutaneous symptoms again worsened, now with target lesions on hands, forearm, feet and legs. Again, swab from the throat and a COVID-19 IgG antibody test were negative. After examination on the dermatologic department the suspicion of bullous erythema multiforme (EM)-like lesions was raised, and he was successfully treated with a group 3 corticosteroid creme.

## DISCUSSION

In this case we present a patient with suspected COVID-19 with cutaneous manifestations clinically consistent with EM. Viral infections are the most common causes of EM with Epstein Barr-virus, herpes simplex, varicella and cytomegalovirus as the most frequently found viruses (2). Drugs are the second most common causes of EM (2).

This patient had no recent history or any clinical sign of any of these disorders or exposures. He was strongly suspected of COVID-19 based on the exposure and the confirmed case of the mother and the absence of other causes of the severe pulmonary symptoms.

In a recent consensus study the cutaneous manifestations of COVID-19 were classified in 5 clinical patterns (3). The patterns were described as pseudo-chilblains, other vesicular lesions, urticarial lesions, maculopapular eruptions and live-do or necrosis. The most common manifestation was other maculopapulous eruptions (47%) including EM.

In conclusion, as dermatologists we need to be aware of possible new and multimorphological cutaneous presentations of COVID-19. Cutaneous manifestations can be the initial symptom of COVID-19.

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